

Willborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The Wife at Home.

It has been one of my most serious apprehensions, that in the multitude of our societies and public combinations, men and women might chance to forget that they have any thing to do individually. We have societies to take care of our health, and societies to take care of our kitchens. Alas giving, as far as done at all, in done chiefly by the whole. Perhaps we may see the day when we shall all dine together like Spartans, and when all family economy and education shall be done up on a large scale.

These thoughts were brought to my mind with greater force than usual, a few days since, upon taking a visit to the house of Mrs. Nelson, the wife of a respectable farmer, a few miles from our village. If we were to attempt a portrait of this excellent lady, I should fill a volume; I can only give a sketchy outline.

Mrs. Nelson is, in the American as well as in the English sense, a fine woman. Temperance, early rising, industry, and above all, serene cheerfulness of soul, have left on her cheek at forty, those roses which fashion and excitement often blot before fifteen. But what I look my pen to notice, was that truly feminine and Christian trait of my good friend—she is a keeper at home. Though I have been a church-going man full many years, I do not remember to have heard any one of our clergy enlarge upon this scripture phrase; and yet the older I grow, the more meaning there seems to be in it. The best women in the world, are those that stay at home—such is the opinion of the best judges, to wit, their husbands. The worst women are those who have no home, or live at other places better—such is the verdict of those who meet them abroad. A wife in the house, is as indispensable as a steersman at the wheel. Who can count upon the cases where poor fellows have been ruined by their wives?

This is a hard saying, but if it were softened, it would be less true. Surely it is no disrespect to the better sex, to point out those exceptions, which, like a dim tinge on the face of the moon, makes the other tracks look all brighter. After you have exaggerated to the uttermost, the number, and the gadding, gossiping, and idle women, we still have a million of American housewives, brightening a million of homes and hearts. Mrs. Nelson is one of them. Her husband is not the meekest in the country, nor by nature the most hospitable man; but she makes up for all, like the credit size of an account. In the exercise of goodness, she holds it as the very first duty of life, to render her home delightful, first to her husband, next to her children, and then to all who may enter her hospitable door. Early in life, she observed that several of her husband's most intimate acquaintances, were becoming irregular in their habits; she and Nelson talked it over at length. He, being a rough man, declared at to be his intention to break all that intimacy with Lang and Shepard on the spot. "Oh, no! husband," said she, "that would be cruelly remember the proverb, 'A soft word breaketh no bone.' Let me alone to bring them to their bearings; at any rate, give me a month for the experiment." "You, Mary?" he exclaimed in astonishment; "you amaze me; surely you will not follow them to the bar room, as Jeannette Murphy does her man." "No," said his wife laughingly; "but we women have some secrets left still. Wait but a month."

The month rolled around. Nelson had hard work to refrain from falling upon the two men violently, but we waited the issue, and even kept out of their way, that the incantations might be unerringly true. At the close of less than three weeks, Lang and Shepard were two of the most quiet, orderly and domestic men in the neighborhood. "Why Mary," said Nelson, "what in the world have you done to them?" "I, husband! I have not exchanged words with them for a week." "Then you have had some witchcraft at work?" "Not I," she replied; "the story is soon related. I observed for a long time, that their homes were growing dismal, and I often told Mrs. Lang what I feared concerning her husband. Indeed, I had often heard you tell of his repeating over his glass, that abominable saying, 'the devil's at home.' After my conversation with you, I set to work—not with the husbands, but with their wives. Simple creatures! they scarcely knew what I meant. They wished that the men would spend more time at home, and even wept about their late hours and rum drinking. But they were not prepared for my telling them that they must redouble the attractions of their own fireside and table—make the cheer better, the fire brighter, the children cleaner, the welcome heartier—call in a pleasant neighbor to tea, have a little singing in the evening, and even invite to a comfortable supper, two or three of their husband's cronies. The thing took admirably. The wives triumphed, and I hope you are satisfied."

"Though it is I, Kefe Nelson did not just the suspicion, this was the very cause

which had proved successful in saving himself from ruinous habits. And most earnestly it is wished, that all our towns and villages were filled with such wives, as honor and love the family institution!—Every one has made the observation, that there are many more women who are religious than men; but the final cause of this has not been so often remarked. Divine Providence, by this discriminating favor to the one sex, pours influence into social fountains. As are the mothers of a nation, so will be the sons, and in a measure, the husbands. But to exercise full influence, the wife must be a keeper at home. She will find enough to employ her longest days, in the endless circle of household cares. While she welcomes the evening visitor, and often enlarges her frugal board for the benefit of her friends, or even joins in the social party or the cheerful sleigh ride, these things will be the exceptions, not the rule. So living, she will give happiness to an ever increasing circle. Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband alone, and he praiseth her." C. Q.

THE RESURRECTIONISTS, OR, THE DOCTOR DECEIVED.

It is wicked to disturb the hallowed remains of the dead. After being persecuted on this earth by all the tools to which poor erring mortals are ever subjected; harassed by care, poverty and disease, a man should at least be suffered, when his soul leaves its earthly tenement, quietly to repose in its narrow and silent grave. Yet the turf is green above him, ere the worms have commenced to luxuriate on his decaying body, some young son of Esculapius must needs hoist him once more into the world, and with laudible enterprise strip him of his flesh, and reduce him to a grinning skeleton, and thus expose him in some corner of his studio, to *advocate science*, and frighten children. Like the hyena, they prow at midnight about the grave yard, eagerly seeking for their prey—but they are not always successful. An instance in which their attempts were completely foiled may not be out of place.

A small company of soldiers were quartered, in the fall of 1769, near the village of H—, on a beautifully situated on the romantic banks of the Juniata. They were merry and rioting, yet a warlike band, and among them all, none more than their master spirit, Joe Hellfrichter. He was their orator—and no trick could be played, no hazardous enterprise accomplished, unless Joe occupied a prominent part. One evening while he, with several others, were sitting around a blazing fire, their attention was attracted by a sudden stillness in the adjoining room, quite unusual, as a majority of the soldiers were there, whose spirits were never calmed to rest at such an early hour. They listened, and were soon let into the secret. A little doctor from the village, in an under tone of voice, was bargaining with the soldiers to procure for him the body of a man who had lately died, and was consigned to the grave yard, situated on the summit of a hill beyond the village. Upon the delivery of the body at his office, he promised to reward them with a keg of brandy. It was an unpleasant and difficult undertaking to ransack a grave yard in the dead hour of night, for the remains of a fellow-mortals. Yet, stimulated by the thoughts of the brandy, an article frequently seen and tasted in those days, they agreed, with one accord, to the proposal of the little doctor, and determined to set out on their expedition that very evening.

Joe listened attentively to the argument, and, no doubt a little piqued that he had not been the first applied to, proposed that they should anticipate the other soldiers in their movements. To this proposal they gladly assented, and by his direction, were quickly provided with shovels, shovels and pick axes, and sallied forth on their excursion. Following in solemn silence their leader, Joe, they soon approached the burial ground, the favorite haunt of ghosts and hobgoblins. The moon shone mysteriously from among the gathering clouds—the leaves, stirred by the night breeze, rustled mournfully among the branches—one of nature's many warnings to mankind; that every thing must wither and die—that our frail bodies, like the faded leaf, will soon decay, and the soul take its upward flight to spend an eternity in other worlds. After some difficulty they discovered the grave of which they were in search, and immediately commenced their labors.

The melancholy sound of the pick-axes striking against the frozen earth, somewhat affected the mind of Joe, who, though used to the din of war, the shrieks of the wounded and the dying, yet his conscience smote him in the thought of robbing the grave of its victim. Stopping them therefore, he directed the earth to be replaced, saying that he would counteract the dead man—a most fortunate idea! Having acquainted them with his plan, and the manner in which to proceed, the grave was refilled; then wrapping him up in sheets, they placed him on the ground, patiently to wait the coming of the other party. After some time they heard them stealthily approaching,

and as they came in sight, they appeared not a little astounded to see perched around the grave, at first supposing them to be beings of a supernatural order. Their fears, however, were soon allayed, by one of the soldiers who was standing by the grave, commencing to reproach them for their tardiness.

"We have already," said he, "with great difficulty, and to the no small annoyance of our nasal organs, dug up the body. It is now wrapped carefully up, and ready to be carried to town, a task which you will of course perform, not at yet having rendered any assistance."

The other party seeing the newly disturbed grave, and the white form of the body lying near, had no suspicion of there being any deception, and immediately consented to this proposal. They chuckled over the frolic to come, which had been purchased with so little labor on their part, as most men will, when they find the labor of others appropriated for their own benefit. They then cautiously approached the prostrate figure. The moon, perhaps ashamed to view such a wicked action, was about concealing her self under a cloud. Every thing was still and noiseless, and the soldiers almost repented of having come on such an expedition, whilst all appeared afraid to touch the body. At last one of their number, influenced by a sudden thought of the brandy, walked up to the body, and carefully lifting it from the ground, placed it upon his shoulders. He then took the lead, whilst the others followed solemnly in the rear, with their shovels and pick-axes raised aloft, as if to guard themselves from any attacks of those spirits so frequently seen in their nightly perambulations about old grave yards.

Have you ever been in the silent resting place of the dead, at the hour of midnight, when a deathlike stillness pervades all nature? when your feelings are so overpowered, that the withered leaf or the dry stick crackling beneath your feet, causes you to shudder and the cold sweat to stand on your brow? If you have, you can imagine their feelings as they nosily passed over the graves of those numbered among the things "that were."

They had reached the outside of the grave yard, all duly impressed with a sense of the crime of removing a body from its mother earth, when the man who acted as a carrier, complained that the body was most confounded heavy. "Perhaps if you let me down I can walk myself!" said the seemingly dead man, in a hollow sepulchral voice. Never did an electric shock produce such a speedy and powerful effect! Quick as lightning the carrier flung the body to the earth, and flew down the hill as if a host of goblins were in his rear. The others, dashing away their shovels, made a speedy retreat, and in vain would it have been for the spirits of night to have pursued them.

Joe, unwilling to let the joke rest here, and fearing lest they should lose the brandy, walked along with his friends to the doctor's office. When they approached it, Joe was once more shouldered, and was thus carried to the doctor, who, after giving them a warm reception, ordered the body to be conveyed to a large dissecting table in the room. Having placed him, closely wrapped up, upon the table, and received the keg of brandy, they left Joe and the little doctor to themselves. The latter important personage was well prepared for the occasion. A large kettle was bubbling on a bright hickory fire, huge knives, lancets, saws, and all other requisites of a physician, were laying out in horrid array upon the table beside the body, and the little doctor evidently appeared to have been feasting his imagination for some time with the delicate pleasure of dissecting a cold body.

After leaving the office, Joe's companions repaired with the brandy to their quarters, and endeavored to collect together the terror-stricken party, in which, after some time, they succeeded; but they found them in a state more dead than alive, from the fright they had received. With plentiful portions of brandy, that all powerful remedy, they were in a short time restored to their senses, and after an hour had elapsed, became quite uproarious. One of the soldiers had just pronounced a toast for the suddenly restored dead man, when, *mirabile dictu!* the dead man himself appeared in propria persona before them! The company were completely horror-stricken, and were unable to move from their seats, or make any retreat, as the figure stood in the entrance of the room. At length Joe, throwing aside his winding sheet, burst into a hearty laugh, in which, after sufficient time had elapsed to recover from their second alarm, he was joined by all the others. Joe then, at the urgent request of his companions, related the circumstances amidst their laughter. His adventure with the doctor most excited their merriment. The little man being fully prepared to commence his operations, took up his lamp, and approached to look at the body. Joe still lay prostrate and stiff upon the table, and the doctor stood at his side, making sundry reflections.

"I wonder how old he was when he died,"

"About twenty eight years," quickly responded Joe, accompanying his words with a horrid grin. This was too great a shock for the little doctor to endure, and he immediately fainted away. Joe, rising, threw some water in his face, and leaving him to recover at his leisure, went to rejoin his companions in the room where they were carousing, as before mentioned.

Joe Hellfrichter received great credit from his companions, for his successful trick; and though it was at their expense, yet they had obtained the brandy, which was all they desired. He was shortly promoted for his gallant bravery in his country's cause. The little doctor, however, did not far so well, being continually jeered by the soldiers, who declared they would never trust a living man in the hands of one who was not able to take care of a dead one.

A Hint for the Promotion of Domestic Happiness.

A man of wealth once situated a portion of his ample garden to his young sons. They were to cultivate it as they pleased, with a right to ask the advice of the gardener, but not to claim his personal assistance. For the said which they proudly brought to the table, the strawberries which enriched the dessert, the ears of corn gathered by their own hands into the garner, they received a fair payment. To induce habits of punctuality and exactness, their father required them to keep an account of every production with the correspondent dates, and to present him a bill in due form, at the close of their harvest season. At receiving the annual amount, their first pleasure was to allow their little sister an equal portion with themselves. The remainder was strictly their own, but with an understanding that it was not to be spent in self gratification. Many benefits were secured by this wise paternal arrangement: the delight of horticulture inspired the boys with a love of home, drew them from the risk of promiscuous companions, and taught them the manly consciousness of useful industry, not often tasted by the children of the rich; neatness of penmanship, and accuracy in accounts were collaterally added; while fraternal affection, generosity, and benevolence were alike gratified. All these were but different forms of happiness. Mrs. Sigourney.

THE NAVY.

There are now on the Navy List 64 Captains, (Commanders Barron being the oldest), 91 Commanders, 338 Lieutenants, and about 450 Passed Midshipmen and Midshipmen. A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, who dates on board the U. S. Ship —, recommends a new organization as follows:

1. *Admiral* to command the Navy, and to have the same relation to the Navy Department which the General-in-Chief (Scott) has to the War Department.

2. *Vice Admirals*, to command our principal fleets, and to fulfil the higher trusts at home.

3. *Rear Admirals*, to command Squadrons and perform duties in the different home stations, making in all 25 flag officers. There are now that many *Commodores* in service.

4. *Commodores* to command Ships of the Line, light frigates, *en second* in Fleets, Navy Yards, &c.

5. *Captains*—their office to be as at present.

6. *Commanders* to command the smaller vessels, and to be *en second* on board Ships of the Line.

7. *Lieutenants*.

8. *Masters*, to be commissioned officers in the line of promotion, and not merely warranted as at present.

9. *Midshipmen*, and those of them who may be passed for promotion to receive some sort of honorary rank, as the brevet which the Cadets at West Point are honored with on graduation.

Such an arrangement without any increase of pay, the writer thinks, would be much more useful than the present one, inasmuch as it would increase "that great incentive to duty—promotion."

Look (he says) at a Navy man's life. He enters at fifteen. Be he in luck, he gets a Lieutenantcy at five and twenty. There he sticks till fifty. I don't believe there are half a dozen Commanders on the list, who can't tell half a century; and then in ten years more, perhaps, he is posted. We have only four grades known in law to our service; and yet necessity, stronger than the law itself, has made nearly a dozen. Besides the "Senior Captain" provided for by law, there are Commodores lying in the same port, wearing blue, red and white pendants, Captains of the Fleet, Captains of Ships, Commanders, Lieutenant Commanders, Lieutenant Commodores—ask Charles Wilkes if he knows that title—Lieutenants, Masters, Master Mates, Passed Midshipmen, Midshipmen, Acting Midshipmen, Cadet Midshipmen, and the Lord only knows what else. Now, some people seem to think that it is very anti-Republican to create Admirals. We have had a General, a Lieutenant General, and Major and Brigadier Generals, *senz a numero*. Whence, therefore, the dislike to Admirals, Vice or Rear? The Commanders of our squadrons have the same

duties to perform, the same power, the same responsibility as Nelson, or St. Vincent, or Collingwood, Van Tromp, or Hougou Tinnin ever had; and wherefore should they not have the same rank? Matters it not what you call him? I, for one, would prefer Commodore, as it is now peculiarly an American Naval title, but let it be fixed and permanent. I am Commodore to-day of a fleet, and the next day I may be only the Capt-in of a twenty gun ship. It is the uncertainty of the tenure which weakens the effect of the office. Every one who knows any thing about the service, knows that Preble was recalled from the command, in which he so gloriously signalized his country and himself at Tripoli, because he had not officers enough given him to command the increased force Government wished to employ off that Regency; and as soon as some one reached there, senior to him, the broad pendant which had waved ever triumphantly in face of the enemy was struck, and the gallant Commander-in-Chief became Captain Preble again!

A NATIONAL BANK.

Those who oppose a National Bank on constitutional grounds do so because there is in the Constitution no express grant of power to establish corporations. It would have been strange if any such special grant had been inserted there; for the power to establish corporations or any other species of agency, is included in the general power of sovereignty for the exercise of which corporations may be useful. To say that a special grant of power is necessary when the general power including it has been bestowed, would be like insisting that a deed conveying a farm should have a particular clause granting a right to the timber on it.

There is in none of the State Constitutions that we know of a special grant of power to establish corporations. The power comes as a matter of course—is a necessary attribute of sovereignty.

It is indispensable to the General Government that it should have some agent to perform its fiscal functions—to collect, to keep and to disburse the public money. It is also empowered by the Constitution to regulate commercial intercourse between the States, and to have superintendence over the currency. There is no specification of the mode by which these ends are to be accomplished. A National Bank, a Sub Treasury, a Fiscal Agent—one is just as constitutional as another. The question is one of expediency—of choice; and all that it is requisite to know is which of those institutions will best answer the purpose in view.

There are some who go to curious extremes on this subject. They maintain that a National Bank cannot be constitutional unless it is shown to be not only necessary, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, but so necessary that no other device can possibly do. If a man is about to build a house may he not choose such materials as he deems most convenient and proper? Shall he be forbidden to use stone or bricks because wood may do? Or if a woodman undertaking to fell a tree should call for an axe, saying that it was necessary, what would be thought of a fastidious objector who should say—"No; he cannot get it down with a saw!"

A National Bank has been tried as a fiscal instrument for the use of the Government, the regulation of commercial intercourse among the states, and for controlling the currency. The experience of forty years has tested and proved its efficiency. Other expedients have been tried also—and not one has succeeded. Disaster, derangement, and confusion, have followed each new experiment. What more is needed? Other experiments still? Or shall we be content to hold fast by that which is known to be good.

The simple view of the matter seems to be, that whatever instrument, means or agent the government shall find most convenient, simple, and effectual for its uses, that should be the one adopted. The general powers being granted, the choice of subordinate implement for exercising the same beneficially is a matter of discretion. *Balt. American.*

A Trip to Europe.—We yesterday had a visit from an old and esteemed friend, who had just returned from a visit to Europe. He was absent, accompanied by his son, about four months and a half. They went out and returned in the Great Western, and were on the ocean only 29 days in all. They travelled about 10,000 miles, visited all England, saw the principal curiosities, passed through Scotland, tarried for a short time at the principal towns in France, made the trip through Switzerland and down the Rhine, stopped at a number of the principal towns in Germany, hurried through Holland, and rambled over Ireland. They were six weeks in London and three in Paris—put up at the best hotels, and expended about \$1000 each, including nearly \$500, their passage money in the steamers. So much for travelling in these modern days. They saw all the lions of the Great Metropolis—from the bottom of the Thames to the ball of St. Paul's and from Brentford to Mile End. Indeed, he informs us that one may travel ten miles

through the streets of London and suburbs in an omnibus, for sixpence, and during the route at one point gaze with astonishment and admiration at all the magnificence of nobility and wealth decked out in the richest trappings—such as splendid equipages, outriders, &c., and at another look with feelings of pity and commiseration at human nature in its most wretched and deplorable condition.

'Tis no Fancy Sketch.—The epidemic increases. Death deals out his life-destrorying blows with a quickly progressive frequency. His enemy is indiscriminate—his wrath is not confined to classes or conditions. Now the man, surrounded by friends and basking in the sunshine of affluence, falls his victim; and now the poor penniless stranger shares a like fate. There goes the corpse of the millionaire, followed by troops of mourning friends and a long train of carriages. Immediately after it is the "unattended hearse" of the poor unknown. In this house the sober, industrious mechanic lies stretched on the bed of death, and in that the voice of the dissolute, dissipated spendthrift echoes in the silent chamber as he gives utterance to the wandering and unconnected imaginings of his fevered brain. Business, it may be said, is suspended; and the principal occupations of those who have so far escaped the insidious attacks of the disease, is ministering to the sick, tending the dying, and burying the dead. At night all is still, as still almost as if it were indeed a city of the dead. For, except those who noiselessly pass along to visit the sick, or are intent on the performance of some other work of mercy, nothing is to be heard but the rumblings of the doctors' carriages, as they pass over the pavements, or the tap, at intervals, of the watchman's baton on the curbstone. N. O. leans is, literally, shrouded in the pall of mourning and sorrow. *N. O. Piercy.*

The Flesh and Blood Phenomenon.

Professor Thosot has given to the public, through the columns of the Nashville Banner, the result of his examination of the facts relative to the "shower of flesh and blood," which lately fell in the vicinity of Lebanon, Wilson county. He is of the opinion, that the "substance is animal matter and belongs to our globe," but he does "not consider any part of it to be blood."

In expounding as to the fall of the substance, he gives it as his opinion, that a whirlwind may have taken up a part of an animal, which was in a state of decomposition, and have brought it in contact with an electric cloud, in which it was kept in a state approaching to a partial fluidity or viscosity." Such is the solution of the mystery by Professor Troost of the Nashville University.

California.—The attention of the British Government seems to be seriously directed towards California, with a view to the acquisition of that valuable territory. A letter in the New York Times, from an American residing in California, states that the Directors of the Hudson Bay Company are attempting now to secure a foot hold in that region.

A letter written by Mr. Kinaid, who writes from Ajkaj, January 16th, 1841, which appears in the Baptist Advocate, gives some interesting particulars upon the spread of the gospel in the heathen lands. Among other good things related, is the circumstance where two or three Karens had found a copy of the New Testament at Goa, and bought it from a Burman for two Rupees, which they carried with them home to their Villa in the mountains. The good effects produced by reading its sacred pages were such, that the entire hamlet, consisting of 20 or 30 persons, had left off idolatry, and become worshippers of the true God. He also states that a few days previous, 80 persons had been baptised, all of whom belonged to African. These facts must be a source of consolation to the feelings of those who have contributed to, and been instrumental in sending the good news of salvation to enlighten the minds of this benighted people.

Rutherfordton Intelligencer.

Candles.—Every industrious and economical wife in the country, of course, moulds (or dips) a large portion of the candles used by her household every year. At any rate she ought to do it, especially if her husband kills any bees—and if he does not, she is certainly bound to deliver him a full course of certain lectures during the long fall and winter nights. With this preface we will now tell our fair readers how to make candles very far superior to those usually made in the country. Prepare your wicks about half the usual size, and wet them thoroughly with *Spirits of Turpentine*, put them in the sun until dry, and then mould or dip your candles. Candles thus made, last longer, and give a much clearer light. In fact they are nearly or quite equal to sperm, in clearness of light. We have used candles of this kind, and can therefore recommend them with confidence. *Temperance Advocate.*

From the N. Y. Spirit of the Times.
SECRET FOR Taming VICIOUS HORSES, ETC.

DEAR SIR—My secret for taming vicious horses is gentleness and patience, which removes fear and gives the animal confidence in man. Rabbing a horse in the face will cause him to present his head to you, and talking kindly to him will attract his attention. After having cleared the stable or paddock of every thing (dogs, chickens, &c.) that will lead in any way to frighten the horse, drive him as gently as possible into a corner and approach him by degrees, that he may see that there is no cause for alarm. You must now rub his face gently downwards (not across nor "against the grain" of the hair), and when he becomes reconciled to that, as you will perceive by his eye and countenance, rub his neck and back, till he will permit you to handle his tail freely. You may now lead him out, and call upon him constantly, in a steady tone, to "come along" (whispering the words, to some horses, is better than to speak loud,) and in about ten minutes or less he will follow you about quite tame and gentle.

In breaking a horse to harness or saddle, you must be very gentle with him. For the former you may commence by throwing a rope over the back, and letting it hang loose on both sides, then lead him about, caressing him as above until he becomes satisfied that they will not hurt him; then put on the harness, and pull gently on the traces—in a short time by this kind treatment he will be prepared for work.

In breaking the saddle, you may begin by showing him the blanket, rubbing him with it, and throwing it on his back; in a short time you may lay the saddle on, and after fondling him for a few minutes you may fasten it and ride him with perfect safety. It is better for one person to stand by his head at first and keep him quiet; and then to lead him along until all danger is over. If he is dangerous, you may exercise him for some time, by leading him, and leaving him, as he becomes more and more gentle in working. You can then manage him with more safety. It is better to work a horse to make him very gentle; but if this cannot well be done, I would recommend the use of bit and harness, that he may learn to be governed by the bridle; be careful not to get his mouth sore. Put on at first a loose harness, and let it remain on for some time; if the harness is tight, it will make an unbroken horse sweat and faint. You may, in the case of a very vicious horse, side line him. In a little time he will pass a carriage without shying, and will not caper in gear or under the saddle.

If a horse lies down, and will not get up, drive a stake in the ground and fasten him down for ten or twelve hours, then loosen him, work him for about an hour, water and feed him, and he will know better next time.

ABOUT HORSES.

A writer in the Knickerbocker tells these stories of the sagacity of horses:

Of a two-horse team, belonging to the Earl of —, near Oxford, one was very vicious, the other quite the reverse. In the stall next to the gentle horse stood one that was blind. In the morning when the horses, about twenty of them, were turned out to pasture, this good tempered creature constantly took his blind friend under his protection. When he strayed from his companions, his kind friend would run neighing after, and smell round him, and when recognized would walk side by side, until the blind friend was led to the grass in the field. This horse was so exceedingly gentle that he had incurred the character of being a coward, when only himself was concerned; but if any of them made an attack upon his blind friend, he would fly to the rescue with such fury that not a horse in the field could stand against him. This singular instance of sagacity, I had almost said of disinterested humanity, may well put the whole fraternity of horse-jockeys to the blush. They, to be sure, will fight for a brother jockey, whether he is right or wrong; yet they expect him to fight for them on the first similar occasion; but this kind-hearted animal could anticipate no such reciprocity.

Some years ago, the servant of Thomas Walker, of Manchester, (England,) going to water the carriage-horses at a some trough which stood at one end of the Exchange, a dog that was accustomed to lie in the stall with one of them followed the horses as usual. On the way he was attacked by a large mastiff, and was in danger of being killed. The dog's favorite horse, seeing the critical situation of his friend, suddenly broke loose from the servant, ran to the spot where the dogs were fighting, and with a violent kick threw the mastiff from the other dog into a cooper's cellar opposite, and, having thus rescued his friendly companion, returned with him to drink at the fountain.

God, speaking to Job, asks him, "Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted; neither is he dismayed by the sword."

Shortly after that mighty battle which closed the career of Bonaparte and stayed his wholesale murders, at the disbanding of a part of the British army, the remains of a troop of horse, belonging to the Scotch Guards, were brought to the hammer. The Captain, being rich and a man of feeling, was loth to see these noble fellows turned into butcher, baker, or brewer's use drags, after helping to drive the French from Spain, and to turn the flank of the Invincibles at Waterloo. He therefore bought the whole lot, and set them loose in one of his fine grass parks, to

wear away their old age in peace. One warm summer evening when it was just dark enough to render lightning visible, a vivid flash was instantly followed by a loud report of thunder. At this moment the horses were grazing leisurely, and apart from one another, but, seeing the blaze, and hearing the report, they thought a battle had begun. In a minute they were in the centre of the field, all drawn up in line; their beautiful ears quivering with anxiety, like the leaf of a poplar trembling in the breeze, listening for the word of the rider to lead them to the charge. My informant, who was an eye-witness of this wonderful scene, told me he had often seen these horses. Many of them bore honorable scars on their faces, necks, and shoulders, but none on the rump. A Scotch gray never turns tail.

Some few years ago a baker in London purchased an old horse at public sale. He placed on his side a pair of panniers, or large baskets, suspended by a strong leathern strap across the back, where he himself sat, while his feet rested on a block of wood attached to the side. Thus accoutred, he sallied forth to supply his customers with hot rolls, etc. One day he happened to be passing the gate of Hyde-park at the moment the trumpet was sounding for the regiment of Life-guards to fall in. No sooner had the sound assailed the animal's ears, than he dashed like lightning through the Park, with the baker on his back, into the midst of the squadron! The poor man, confounded at being placed in military line in front rank of the Life-guards, began to whip, kick, spur, and sweat; but all to no purpose. His old charger was so aroused at the sound of the trumpet that to move him from his station was impossible.

The soldiers were exceedingly amused at the grotesque appearance of the baker and the deportment of his steed, and were expressing their surprise at the apparition, when an old comrade recognized the animal, and informed the corps that the horse once belonged to the regiment, but had been sold, on account of some infirmity, a few years before. Several of the officers kindly greeted their old companion; and the colonel, delighted at the circumstance, gave the signal to advance in line; when the baker, finding all resistance useless, calmly resigned himself to his situation. The trumpet then sounded the charge, and the rider was instantly carried, between his two panniers, with the rapidity of the wind, to a great distance. Various evolutions were then performed, in which the animal displayed sundry equestrian feats. At length the sound of retreat was proclaimed, when off went the sagacious creature with his rider. After having performed his duty in the field, he was content to resign himself to the guidance of the bridle in a more humble walk of life.

A PICTURE FOR THE YOUNG.

ST. LOUIS CRIMINAL COURT.

State, vs. Indictment for passing counterfeit money.
Augustus V. Jones

The defendant in this case was, probably, 28 years of age, but wore the appearance of at least thirty-five. He had evidently once been a fine looking man, in stature he was something over six feet, and his strongly marked features and prominent forehead gave evidence of more than ordinary intellect. But you could clearly discover that he had become a prey to the monster Intemperance—the mark of the beast was stamped upon his countenance, which gave it a vivid and unnatural glare. He was placed in the box with others who were to be arraigned upon the indictments preferred against them. All the others had pleaded not guilty (as is usual), and a day was set for their trial. The defendant was told to stand up, and the clerk read to him the indictment, which charged him with having, on the 10th day of August, passed to one Patrick Gneal a counterfeit bill purporting to be issued by the 2nd Municipality of the City of New Orleans, for the sum of three dollars; and upon being asked the question, guilty or not guilty? he replied, "guilty—guilty!" Then turning to the Court he remarked that, as this was the last time he ever expected to appear in Court, he would be glad if he could be allowed to make a few remarks. The Judge told him to proceed. After a pause, in which he was evidently endeavoring to calm his feelings, he proceeded as follows:—

May it please the Court—in the remarks I shall make, I will not attempt to extenuate my crime or ask at your hands any sympathy in passing sentence upon me. I know that I have violated the laws of my country, and justly deserve punishment; nor would I recall the past, or dwell upon the bitter present, for my own sake. A wish to do good for others is my only motive.

I shall, with the indulgence of the Court, give a brief narrative of my life, with a hope that those young men around me may take warning by it, and avoid the rock upon which I have split. I was born of respectable parents, in the state of New Jersey, and during my childhood, received every attention that fond parents could bestow upon an only son. It was early discovered that I had fondness for books, and my father, although in limited circumstances, determined to give me a liberal education. I was sent to a high school in the neighborhood, and such was

my progress, that at twelve years of age, my preceptor declared me qualified for college, and I accordingly entered one of the oldest universities of the country. Here I so distinguished myself that, at sixteen, I graduated with the second honors of the institution, and returned home flushed with the brilliant prospect of success that lay before me. I soon after commenced the study of law, and when only in my twentieth year, I obtained license to practice.

Acting upon the advice of friends, I determined to try my fortunes in the west. I accordingly arranged my affairs for departure early in the fall of 1833. I will not detain you with an account of my separation from all I held most dear; suffice it to say, that I received the blessings of my parents, and in return promised faithfully and honestly to avoid all bad company, as well as their vices. Had I kept my promise I should have been saved this shame, and been free from the load of guilt that hangs around me continually, like a fiendish vulture, threatening to drag me to justice for crimes as yet unrevealed. But to return. I left my early home, where all had been sunshine, and where my pathway had been strewn with flowers, to try my fortune among strangers, and to try my strength in buffeting the storms and tempests of the world. With light heart I looked forward to the future; and taking the usual route I soon reached Wheeling, where I took passage on a boat for Louisville. On the boat a game of cards was proposed for amusement, and although I had promised faithfully to avoid such things, still, I argued to myself, there was no harm in playing a game for amusement.

Accordingly I joined the party, and we kept up the amusement most of the way down. After we left Cincinnati, it was proposed to bet a bit a game, merely, as it was said, to make it interesting. My first impression was to leave the table, but I was told it was only a bit—that I could not lose more than one or two dollars. This argument prevailed, for I lacked moral courage to do what was right. I feared my companions would say I was stung by a little money. Influenced by these feelings, I played; and, as the fates would have it, I won. Before we reached Louisville, we had twice doubled the stake, and I found my luck enabled me to pay my passage out of my winnings. It was the first time ever I had bet money, and my success ruined me. Again I played, and was again successful; and, in short, I continued to play for amusement, until I had acquired a thirst for gaming. I settled in a thriving village in Tennessee, and commenced the practice of my profession under flattering auspices, and my first appearance in a criminal court was highly complimented, and I soon became known throughout the circuit. Things went on thus for more than a year, and I believed myself fairly on the road to fame and fortune. I occasionally played cards; but I consoled myself with the idea that I only played with gentlemen for amusement.

One night I accompanied some young men to a gaming shop, and, for the first time in my life, I saw a Faro Bank. My companions commenced betting, and I was induced to join them. Although I did not understand the game, again I played with success; and when we left the house, was more than two hundred dollars winner.—None of my companions had been fortunate, and it was insisted that I was the lucky man, and that I must treat. We accordingly repaired to my room, where I ordered wine, and before we broke up we were all deeply intoxicated. With me it was the first time, and the next day I resolved that I would never play cards again. I adhered to this determination for nearly three months, when I again yielded to the entreaties of my dissipated associates.

I now played with varied success, and in all cases found an excuse for resorting to the wine bottle. If I lost, I drank to drown sorrow; if I won, I treated my good fortune. Thus I progressed upon my downward course, until drinking and gambling became my chief employments. All my friends who were worth preserving abandoned me, until my only associates were drunkards and gamblers. When almost reduced to want, (for I had left off business,) I received a letter informing me of the death of my father—who loved me so tenderly. And did I act as an affectionate child? No. Vice had destroyed the human feelings of my heart, and left only the animal passions and appetites, as the letter contained a check for \$500, a part of my poor father's hard earnings, I drowned my grief that night in a Bacchanalian revel, and in a few days I was again penniless. I will not dwell upon the every day scenes of my life, which were such as may at all times be witnessed at any of the two hundred dram shops of your city, where wretched men squander the little pittance that justly belongs to their suffering wives and children.

But, to pass on. For nearly three years I have been a drunken, wandering outcast. Six months ago I received a letter from my dear mother, enclosing \$100, and informing me that she was fast sinking with disease, and entreating with all a mother's feeling, to come home and see her before she died. For a time I felt the appeal, and resolved to comply with her request; and accordingly took passage on a steamboat for that purpose. For two days I refrained from liquor; but my thirst became insupportable—at length my appetite overpowered my better feelings, and I approached the bar and demanded the liquid fire. I was soon intoxicated, when I madly sought the gaming table; and before the boat reached Louisville, I was stripped of every cent. Thus, all hopes of seeing my dying mother cut off, I remained at Louisville several weeks;

in which time I learned that my mother had died, and that her last breath was spent in prayer for her wretched child.

From Louisville I shipped on board the steamer Brazil, as a deck hand, and came to this place, where I was discharged for drunkenness. Let every young man reflect upon this picture. I, who had moved in the first circles of society—had been the guest of distinguished public men, and a favorite among the literati of our country—was now turned off as unfit for a deck hand on a steam boat yet intemperance had done this much.

I loitered about this city for several weeks, and was sometimes engaged in posting up the books of some dram shop, for which I was paid in the liquid fire, kept for the accommodation of customers. One evening I fell in company with a man who had but lately been lodged in jail for passing counterfeit money. We played cards, and I won from him the three dollars in question. The next day I learned it was a counterfeit, and did not offer to pass it for some days. But at last I got out of employment. I had no other money. I could meet no one who would ask me to drink. My appetite was like a raging fire within me. I could not endure it. I sought a dram shop—offered the bill—it was accepted; and when found a few hours after, by the officers of justice, I was heavily drunk.

The evidence of guilt was conclusive; and before my brain was clear of the intoxicating fumes, I was lodged in jail to wait my trial. I am now done. I have not detained the Court with any hope or wish that clemency would be extended to my case: But with a hope that my example may be a warning to other young men—that those who hear me may, when asked to play a social game of cards or drink a social glass, think of my fate and refrain. They may feel themselves secure—they may believe they can stop when they choose; but let them remember that I argued thus until I was lost. [Here the defendant sank down and appeared to be very much affected; and for a few moments silence reigned throughout the Court House.]

At length the Judge, who is as much distinguished for the qualities of his heart as he is for learning as a Judge, proceeded in a brief but appropriate manner to pass sentence upon the defendant, putting his punishment in the Penitentiary down to the shortest time allowed by law.

ADDRESS

Of the Syracuse Whig State Convention.

The delegates to the Whig State Convention, assembled at Syracuse, this 7th day of October, 1841, for themselves and in the name of those whom they represent, do make and publish the following

DECLARATION:

The Whig party, now the dominant party in this country, was formed and consolidated in opposition where its distinctive principles, doctrines and policy were clearly proclaimed and manifested. It was not for the Whigs, while in opposition, to propose specific measures. They opposed the prominent measures and policy of the Administration then conducting our public affairs, for reasons plainly stated and urged upon the country; and in the statement of their reasons and views, by which they justified their opposition, they disclosed, in the most explicit manner, the general principles and policy on which the measures of the Government would be taken, and its affairs conducted, if its Administration should be continued to their hands.

The cardinal doctrines of the Whigs, broadly stamped on the face of our political history during a ceaseless struggle, running through a series of years, ending with the overthrow of their adversaries in 1840—doctrines read and understood of all men—may be briefly stated as follows:

That the government should be administered for the benefit of the whole people and country, and not for the benefit of those who administer it; due regard being had to all sections and all interests, a rigid economy observed, a strict accountability enforced in all expenditures, which should be strictly confined to objects of high public utility and importance.

That the Constitution is the charter and warrant for the exercise of all Federal power and authority, which is to be neither a mere tool nor a liberal, but a common sense construction, and where doubt and dispute arise, they are to be finally resolved and settled, by proper cases being made by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States; and that as no power can be enjoyed which is not conferred, so no power which is conferred can be repudiated, if its exercise is essential to the preservation of the government, or to the public prosperity.

That the great danger to our system lies in the tendency, which has been given to it, in its practical operation for some years past, to an excess of power in Executive hands, as well by an assumption of authority, as by the abuse of power and patronage; and that the action of the administrative functions of the government had been so corrupting both to the government and the people, that the virtue which is indispensable to a republican system was fast yielding to dispositions which are fatal to despotism.

That as the President is Commander in Chief of all the military forces, it is highly dangerous and at war with the first principles of Constitutional liberty to give him, or allow him to assume, the custody and control of the public money, as had in effect been done during the last administration from the period of the seizure of the public treasure by the Executive in 1833; and that it was indispensable to the safety of the government and the welfare of the country that a more

better system for collecting, keeping and disbursing the public revenues, should be devised and established than has prevailed for the last eight years.

That the Constitution gives to Congress all requisite power for securing to the country a Uniform National Currency and the due regulation of the Exchange, either as essential to a constitutional uniformity, a proper facility in collecting and paying out the public revenue, or as a necessary part of the regulation due to the commerce between the States; and that it is the bounden duty of Congress, in devising a plan or system to aid in the collection, safe-keeping and disbursing of the public revenue, to make it also subserve the purpose of supplying to the country a National Currency, and of facilitating and regulating the general Exchange. The power over the subject belongs exclusively to the general government, and should be exercised without any aid from, or dependence on, state authority; but the government should not itself exercise banking powers, or create bills of credit to circulate as currency.

That the Public Lands, after the payment of the debt for which they were originally pledged, are held by the General Government in trust for the States, amongst which the proceeds ought to be divided.

That it is an evil of great magnitude and danger, if the Government fails to provide, by a proper system of revenue, sufficient means for its current support, contracting a public debt for its ordinary expenditures in time of peace; and that a public debt having been contracted, whether in peace or war, as was the case under the last Administration, if it cannot be promptly and promptly met by incoming revenue, true policy requires that it should be thrown into the form of public stock, and redeemed in as short time as may be, without imposing excessive burdens on the people.

On the broad basis here indicated, in general terms, the Whigs of the United States stood in opposition; and when, after passing through a long struggle, for the most part in a hopeless minority, but gathering strength with every patient effort, they at last obtained power, they stood before the country and the world pledged to carry out their principles and policy in measures of administration aptly and wisely designed for that purpose; and in the illustrious man whom they made President, surrounding himself promptly as he did with a Cabinet of noble and approved men, and in the strong Whig majority elected by them to the two Houses of Congress, they gave to the country a sure guaranty that their pledges would be faithfully redeemed.

At the late extraordinary session of Congress, which had become indispensable on account of the condition in which the affairs of the Government and the Treasury were left by the late Administration, the Whig members of Congress proceeded to perform the duty expected of them by the country. They accomplished all they undertook, and all that ought to have been undertaken, with the exception of one most vital and important measure, in which they were defeated by occurrences that had been unexpected and were to them unavoidable. They passed a Loan Bill, by which a portion of the debt of the late Administration was provided for, and necessary means supplied to a failing Treasury; a Revenue Bill, by which additional supplies will be obtained, chiefly from luxuries; a Bill giving to the poor a permanent pre-emptive privilege in the public lands, and distributing the proceeds among the several States; a Bill repealing the Sub-Treasury scheme; Bills for improving neglected national defenses, by sea and by land; a Bill, indispensable in a highly commercial country, making uniform provisions for security to creditors and relief to debtors in cases of insolvency. These constitute a body of Whig measures, which, as an offering of first fruits, cannot fail to be acceptable and satisfactory to the country.

But while we rejoice in what has been accomplished, we are constrained to express our deep disappointment and regret that the President, providentially placed as such, by the death of the elected President, has not been able to co-operate with the co-ordinate branches of the Government in the measures proposed by them for the adjustment of the great unsettled questions respecting the management of the public revenue, and concerning Currency and the Exchange; and on this subject, we propose to give utterance to our honest sentiments, as becomes freemen, maintaining towards the Chief Magistrate of the republic the most respectful language and deportment.

It is among the very first and highest articles in the creed of the Whigs, that the Constitution and the Government were not safe with the public treasure in Presidential hands; and that the country never could be truly prosperous without a National Currency and equal Exchanges; and we condemned, therefore, unequivocally the whole course of action and policy, on the part of both the preceding administrations, touching and affecting these subjects. In this very point it was that Mr. Van Buren fell, and the Whigs triumphed, and there was nothing in which they were judged to the country for reform, if not in this: To establish a better fiscal system, and to restore a national currency, were duties required more than any others; and so it was universally understood. When the Whigs might be enabled to accomplish this very reform, they expressed to accomplish it, of course, by appropriate means to be devised, and through the instrumentality of those whom they should select to places of trust and authority.

It was explicitly understood that their object or rather three two objects, the proper management of the treasure and the restoration of a sound currency, was to be effected through some other agency than such as had been proposed and employed under the two Administrations of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, and the general expectation and belief was, among all parties and in all quarters, that resort would be had, more, as the only alternative, to an institution in the shape of a National Bank, enacted by the authority of Congress. It such an institution should be found necessary, in the judgment of Congress, to the execution of the power granted by the national charter, as it was almost universally supposed it would be, then such an institution was to be created; and so common was this expectation and belief, that it is hardly conceivable how any person, in any quarter, should have accepted a nomination from the Whigs for any high office, in which his voice or his action might be required on this subject, without having considered himself virtually pledged to make his course harmonize with that of his party on a matter so vital to the country, and to the faith which that party had pledged the country.

When Congress came together in May last, it is understood that there was an opinion and conviction nearly unanimous among the Whigs of both Houses, that an Institution of the sort just referred to was indispensable. This opinion and resolution, once cast into the form of law, should, in our judgment, have been conclusive with Mr. Tyler. He was understood to have expressed himself in answer to interrogatories before his election to the Vice Presidency, in favor of the Constitutionality and expediency of a National Bank, notwithstanding his former opinions, provided only the condition of necessity should appear. We think this necessity referred itself exclusively to the judgment of Congress, and in no manner whatever to the President, who, in the creed of the Whigs at least, exercises no part of the Legislative power.

Besides this, we hold that the question of constitutionality has been definitely settled, if not by precedent and recognition and by the light of the ever-glorious example of the Fathers of the Republic—School by which Mr. Tyler, on his accession to the Presidency, proposed to govern himself, at least by the solemn judgment of the Supreme Judicial Tribunal of the Country, appointed by the Constitution itself for this very purpose; so that while the oath and conscience of the President are offered as excuses for the Veto (and we must presume in all sincerity) we are forced, in equal sincerity, to regard them as dangerously set up against the authority and sanctions of the Constitution itself.

We speak on this subject as on all; not as the enemies, but as the friends of the President; bond, however, as Whigs, religiously to keep faith with the country, and to preserve our own consistency and character by a prompt disavowal and condemnation of all acts, by friend or adversary, at war with the distinctive principles which we maintain. In this spirit, as Whigs, speaking to a Whig, and in no unkindness to Mr. Tyler, do we express our utter disapproval of the use he has made of the power of the Veto. We declare it to be sanctioned by no principle in the Constitution, as understood and expounded at the period of its formation, and by no worthy precedent. In this case, without warrant according to any just construction of the Constitution, and used to arrest and defeat the just, proper and necessary action of the Whig Administration of the Government, in a point where the whole party, the President included, stood pledged to the country by the most sacred obligations.

While we lament the dissolution of the late Cabinet, formed as it has been by the skillful hand of our late glorious Chief, we declare our entire satisfaction with the decision to which the retiring members of that body came, in voluntarily resigning their places. It was a matter for themselves to determine under all the circumstances of each case; and considering the peculiar official relation in which they stood to the President as his Constitutional advisers, we do not think they were bound to cling to their offices after it had become abundantly manifest, by the open withdrawal of his confidence, and in other ways not less significant, that the President desired and designed to bring other persons into their places.

We deeply regret and disapprove of the course of conduct which the President thought proper to adopt towards these gentlemen, and by which they have been driven from the service of the country in the posts which they filled with such distinguished ability. We do not deny the right of the President to select his Constitutional advisers, but we lament and marvel that he could not have reposed his confidence in those, who had enjoyed the special confidence of the elected President, and who possessed the unbounded confidence of the whole family of the Whigs throughout the entire Union.

We are anxious to give to Mr. Tyler, in the discharge of the duties of his exalted and responsible office, a hearty support, and it will be wholly his own fault if we do not. He has already compelled the Whig party, almost as one man, to meet some portion of his official conduct, not only with dissent but with open repudiation. We should have been false to our own nature if we had done less; and the world will find that, if we have no other virtue, we have that of integrity and faithfulness to our own principles. We mean to demonstrate that our integrity cannot be purchased—not

from expressing our witness the facility of the yoke man of our metamorphosed into the virtues abiding with us on our hearts a new of our liberties, when efficient arms can defend them. And it is for defence is an arts, with interests dis the people, and who the ready instruments yoke upon the necks In this particular we from the practice of world, and thereby a danger which has

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TAYLOR, Clerk.
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NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP!!
Call, if you want Bargains!
Spencer & Strayhorn,
ARE now receiving from the Northern Markets, a large assortment of
Fall and Winter GOODS,
In addition to their former stock. The articles have been selected by one of the firm with great care, and having been purchased on very reasonable terms, and almost entirely for cash, will be sold exceedingly low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. Their assortment comprises all the articles usually brought to this market—among which are the following:
CLOTHS, of every variety.
CASSIMERES, an excellent assortment.
VESTINGS, of rich and varied patterns.
SILKS, black, blue-black, and fancy colored.
Bonnets, Ribbons, Shawls, &c.
Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Groceries, &c., &c.
The public are earnestly requested to call and examine for themselves, and as our motto is "to let the goods speak for themselves," we do not think they will wrangle at our prices, if we can cut in the goods.
October 6. 93—

Money Lost.
LOST in Hillsborough, or on the road to Chapel Hill, on Saturday last, about nineteen dollars, consisting of a new one dollar bill, two five dollar bills, two ten dollar bills, and a one dollar bill. They were not in a purse or pocket book, but were simply wadded up together. A reward of three dollars will be given to any person finding the same, on delivery to me, or to the editor of the Recorder.
ANDREW J. PEEBLES.
Chapel Hill, October 11. 94—

Berkshire Boar.
MY full-blooded Berkshire Boar HENRY CLAY, will render service for the use of such of my fellow farmers as may desire to obtain a cross of this fine breed of hogs, at five dollars each. The boar will be hunted, as he is very young. Henry Clay can be seen at any time by calling at my residence, one mile and a half south of Hillsborough.
HENRY K. WITHERSPOON.
October 11. 94—

Look at this!
ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either for Letter or Newspaper Postage, are earnestly requested to call and settle their respective dues immediately, as I am pressed for money to pay my dues to the Post Office Department.
THOS. CLANCY, P. M.
October 12. 94—

Equity Sales.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at September term, 1841, on the petition of James Webb, agent, vs. Wm. L. Durham's heirs, I shall offer for sale on the 30th day of October next, before the court house in Hillsborough, the
Tract of Land
where the widow Durham now lives, and where the late Wm. L. Durham lived and died. Twelve months credit will be given; the purchaser giving bond and security.
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
September 23. 93—

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at September term, 1841, on the petition of Hooftlines and others, I shall offer for sale on the 30th day of November next, before the court house in Hillsborough, the
The Lands
whereon the late John Hooftlines lived and died, on the waters of Francis' Creek. Twelve months credit will be given; the purchaser giving bond and security.
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
September 23. 93—

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at September term, 1841, on the petition of Chesley P. George's heirs, I shall offer for sale on the 30th day of October next, at Pratt's Store, the
Tract of Land
known as the home place of the late Chesley P. George. Twelve months credit will be given; the purchaser giving bond and security.
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
September 23. 93—

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at September term, 1841, on the petition of Bedding George and others, I shall offer for sale on the 30th day of October next, at Pratt's Store, the following Tracts of Land:
One Tract of 224 Acres in Wake county, belonging to the heirs of Polly Eick, adjoining the land of Samuel Green and others.
One other Tract of 224 Acres, adjoining the above, belonging to the heirs of the late Thomas P. George.
One other Tract of 40 Acres, lying in Orange county, adjoining the lands of Ezekiel George and others.
Twelve months credit will be given; the purchaser giving bond and security.
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
September 23. 93—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.
Mary Jane Bedbrook, } Original attachment, }
vs. } levied on land, and J. }
Thomas J. Fiddle } G. Smith summoned as }
garnishee.
IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Thomas J. Fiddle is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks in succession, for said Fiddle to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and judgment will be entered by default against him.
JOHN TAYLOR, Ck.
Price adv. \$4 00. 93—6w

Job Printing.
EXPEDITED AT THIS OFFICE

CHEAP FOR CASH!
Fall and Winter GOODS.
James Webb, Jr. & Co.,
ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer to their friends and the public on very reasonable terms.
Their assortment consists of the latest style of Goods, and has been selected with much care. The following are comprised in the assortment:
Super wool-dyed Black CLOTH.
Do. Green do.
Do. Grey do.
Do. Black CASSIMERES do.
Fancy English do.
Paris Diamond do.
Valencia, Marino, and plain figured SATIN VESTINGS.
Kentucky Jeans, Sateens, &c. &c.
Blue-black & Black Gro de Swiss SILKS.
Wide black Gro Grain do.
Colored Cheni do.
Coloured Satin De Rhones—a new and superior article for Ladies' dresses.
Bonnets and Ribbons—latest style.
Blankets, Shaws, Hats, Shot Guns, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, &c. &c.
The public are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves, and as our motto is "to let the goods speak for themselves," we do not think they will wrangle at our prices, if we can cut in the goods.
The stock has been purchased almost entirely for cash, and will be sold low for cash. Owing to the nature of the times, it is necessary that we should make some change in the nature of our business, consequently we shall decline making small accounts, and shall keep none except with our regular customers. By thus making it more of a cash business, we shall be able to furnish our customers with goods at cheaper rates.
All accounts must be settled by the first of January in each year.
September 23. 92—

List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of October, 1841, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.
A Samuel Allen
Nelson Almon
H. L. Ballif
Archibald Bolland
James Bradley
Wesley Carson
David T. Clark
Rembert Cardin
Nancy Campbell
Eliza Ann Couley
S. J. Chambers
Elizabeth Christmas
Wm. Christmas
David Craig
Abel Cain
D Anthony Doherty
F Mary Finkle
G Henderson Griffin
F A J Garham
Moses Gwinn
H Wm Hall, of John
John M. Hopkins
David Hart
John Hobbs
Durham Hall
E M Jones
I All persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.
THOMAS CLANCY, P. M.
October 7. 93—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.
Martha Lynn, }
vs. } Petition for Dower.
Henry Marcus and wife, }
and others.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Henry Marcus and wife, and Riley Vickers and wife, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.
Attest,
JOHN TAYLOR, c. c.
Price of adv. \$4 50. 93—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.
In Equity—September Term, 1841.
Bastin Davis and wife—Petition.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that David Strain, George Tate and Nancy his wife, James Freeman and Jane his wife, William Strain, William Strain, Jane W. Nelson, William B. Nelson, Catherine Nelson and Mary Nelson, children of Mary Nelson, who is intermarried with David Nelson, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and judgment will be entered by default against them.
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
Price adv. \$4 50. 93—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.
In Equity—September Term, 1841.
Cedric Campbell v. Edward Turner and others.
THIS case coming on to be heard, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that the defendant, Edward Turner, one of the defendants in this case, appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and judgment will be entered by default against him.
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
Price adv. \$4 50. 93—6w

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JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
Price adv. \$4 50. 93—6w

Piano Forte & Music STORE,
Petersburg, Va.
CAS. BORG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them, and try them, and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.
They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.
C. Borg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.
For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish an agency in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that the better our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.
July 13. 93—

Chairs! Chairs!
THE subscribers have on hand one dozen of HUSH BOTTOM MAPLE CHAIRS, which they will sell cheap for cash, or on a short credit. Call and see.
PARKER & NELSON.
September 21. 91—

Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges.
SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES,
ARE the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction.
Good News for Children.
SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES,
Are the greatest discovery ever made, for dispelling the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and distressingly annoy both children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste, that children will take them as readily as a common peppermint Lozenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without its being suspected. Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c., are occasioned by worms, and will be easily cured by using the celebrated medicine. The following symptoms indicate the presence of worms, viz: headache, vertigo, torpor, disturbed dreams, sleep broken off by fright and screaming, convulsions, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, bad taste in the mouth, offensive breath, cough, difficult breathing, itching at the nose, pains in the stomach, nausea, squeamishness, voracity, irascibility, tenesmus, itching at the anus towards night, and at length deformities of limbs and anus. One is a dose for a child two years old—two for one four years—three for eight years—and five for an adult, and should be repeated every morning, or every other morning until relieved.
SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES.
These are a very pleasant, agreeable and efficacious article; an unfailing remedy for lowness of spirits, nervous or sick headache, inflammation or putrid sore throat, as well as all other complaints where the camphor is recommended.
The above medicines are for sale by
A. PARKS, Agent.
September 15. 90—

NEW GOODS.
THE subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:
Common and Fine Blue Cloths, do.
Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres and Satinets, do.
Black and Satin Vestings, do.
Marcelline do.
French, London and Furniture Prints, Black Silks and Printed Muslin.
Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, do.
Shocking Drilling and Cambray, do.
Fashionable Bonnets, and Wreaths, do.
Plain, figured, Swiss and Chequered Muslin, do.
Ribbons, Edgings and Brown Laces, do.
Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths, do.
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Tin Ware, do.
Paints, Nails and Iron, do.
Leaf and Brown Sugar, do.
SADDLERY—Bridle-bits, Buckles, do.
Plush, Webbing, Trees & Morocco Skins, do.
HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Mole-skin and Palm leaf Hats, do.
Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's do.
Pumps and Shoes, do.
300 pounds Cotton Yarn, do.
Books, Paper, and Paper Prints, do.
Mayland's Scotch Snuff, do.
Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars, do.
Fanny and Bar Soap, do.
and many other articles.
ELI MURRAY & CO.
May 5. 71—6m

Corn! Corn! Corn!
THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.
J. S. SMITH.
January 15. 55—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.
Gabriel B. Lee v. Nathaniel B. Stewart.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not a resident of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that the plaintiff has levied on his interest in the lands of Charles Stewart, deceased, adjoining the lands of Allen Compton and others, and that application will be made at the next term of this Court for an order of sale.
JOHN TAYLOR, Ck.
Price adv. \$4 00. 93—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.
In Equity—September Term, 1841.
Cedric Campbell v. Edward Turner and others.
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JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
Price adv. \$4 50. 93—6w

NEW GOODS.
The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets
a neat and well-selected Stock of SPRING GOODS,
bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.
Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.
MEBANE & TURNER.
May 11. 73—

Commission Business.
THE subscriber having located himself in the town of Petersburg, for the purpose of conducting the receiving, forwarding, and Commission Business, takes this method of offering his services to his friends and the public generally. He will attend to the sale of any kind of produce sent to his care.
WALKER A. CAMERON.
Petersburg.
Dunn, McIlwaine & Brownley }
Paul, McIlwaine & Co., }
Pennell & Lea, }
A. Kavan & Brother, }
Col. Cadwallader Jones, } Hillsborough, N. C.
Benjamin Edmunds, }
Dr. Charles Skinner, } Halifax Co., N. C.
August 26. 83—4w

Received this Day, and for Sale,
COFFEE, Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Mustard, Sal Aratus, Copraes, Indigo, Honey-dew Tobacco, Candles, Cotton Cards, best quality, Bed Cord, Plough lines, Window Glass, Powder, Shot, Nails, Ginger, Soap, Blacking, &c.
JAMES WEBB, JR. & CO.
June 16. 77—

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
for the Spring and Summer.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:
Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. second do.
Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoes.
Do. Pump Shoes.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers.
Do. colored do.
Do. Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Shoes.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slippers—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shoes.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.
In addition to the above, he has received from the North his usual supply for mounting and binding, having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.
The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.
WM. H. BROWN.
April 29. 70—

FRESH FRUITS, Confectionaries, &c.
MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish at most any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:
Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currants and Dates.
Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers.
Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice.
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines.
A general assortment of Candies, Jubilee Paste, excellent for colds.
Colognes, Rhenish Oil, French Pomatum, &c.
Rum of Columbia, amongst approved article for the hair.
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches.
A handsome assortment of Toys.
A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.
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Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.
MEBANE & TURNER.
May 11. 73—

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.
THESE Medicines are in debt, for their name to their manufacturer and vendor, in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed force and vigor. In many hundred cases, they have been made potent, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PINKETTS PILLS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.
The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its insidious dangers. The text is well known to all regular anatomists, who can trace the human bowels after death, and hence the prodigious effect of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clear stomach, courses freely through the veins, giving a every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.
Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Irritability, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Constiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Incurable Sores, Scrofulous Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Clumpy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.
All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a hasty notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.
Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health. This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 275 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents.
These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.
May 30. 72—

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THE subscriber having located himself in the town of Petersburg, for the purpose of conducting the receiving, forwarding, and Commission Business, takes this method of offering his services to his friends and the public generally. He will attend to the sale of any kind of produce sent to his care.
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Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice.
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines.
A general assortment of Candies, Jubilee Paste, excellent for colds.
Colognes, Rhenish Oil, French Pomatum, &c.
Rum of Columbia, amongst approved article for the hair.
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches.
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Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.
MEBANE & TURNER.
May 11. 73—

Berkshire Pigs.
THE subscribers have on hand a few pairs of the full-blooded Berkshire Pigs, of superior quality, which will be ready for delivery about the 1st of November next, at \$10 a pair, \$15 a single pig.
MICKLE & NORWOOD.
October 4. 94—

Stray.
LOST from the subscriber's last Spring, a grey FILLY, about 1 year and 6 months old. There are 1 believe, a few white hairs mixed with her coat in her face. I will give a reasonable satisfaction to any person who will give me such information that I may obtain her. Direct to Bells a Mill Post Office, Orange County.
JAMES WALKER.
September 22. 83—

Just Received and for Sale,
A QUANTITY of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALTS, by the sack or barrel.
PARKER & NELSON,
September 7. 82—

Brandreth's Pills.
A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of the past to be, when properly administered, a safe and sure cure in every form of the Chronic Disease, all having the same origin, and inseparable from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all diseases, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.
In a period of little more than thirty years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases where earlier remedies had been resorted to in vain.
In all cases of Pain in the stomach, liver, or bowels, or chronic or recent, whether it be the result of pain in the liver, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persisting in the use of these Pills.
This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the vicious and decayed particles from the body; the solid and essential parts of the system, the blood, the organs of the liver which they settle upon the muscles, produce good; upon the bowels, it produces constipation; upon the stomach, it produces indigestion; upon the brain, it produces apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so inseparably connected with it, all which have provided for herself.
Yes, purging these bowels from the body is the true cure for all these chronic and every other form of disease. This is no assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself far and wide in the coming season, and more and more appreciated.
The cure by purging may be regarded upon the laws which produce sickness or health, then may be generally applied. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant action is seen.
When constant action cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of Brandreth's Medicine is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the condition of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent healthy current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which in these assisted through the means and efforts which she has provided for herself.
Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, is 105 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.
Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:
Dennis Heatt, Hillsborough.
Siedman & Ramsey, Pittsburgh.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sireloft, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M. Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Stokes, Ashboroigh, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, do.
M. C. Giddens, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Marion Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Albemarle, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, do.
Wood & Nisk, Madison, do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leesville, do.
Owen M. Aber, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, do.
December 18. 48—19m

Wanted,
IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEEF, WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.
JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.
December 16. 52—

Flax-seed and Wheat Wanted.
THE highest Cash price will be given for Flax Seed and Wheat, delivered at my Mills on Ence.
THOS. W. HOLDEN.
N. B. My Carding Machines are now in full operation.
August 11. 86—

Mattresses.
EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.
July 24. 81—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEATT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.
Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer advertisements by special notice. A reduction of 50 per cent will be made to advertisers by the year.